Business Notices.

SPRING STYLES OF GENTS' HATS AND CAPS in al their variety, unsurpassed by any for Beauty, Dorability, or Leonomy. A large assortment of elegant STRAW GOODS for Hosses and Children. Manufacturer, No. 391 Canal st.

LEARY & Co.

Have now ready the Spring stook of Hars for Gentlem Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Amer House, Broadw

CENIN will introduce on #1 BATURDAY, April 2,
The 507 Style." 21
The author new style of 21
The stiff rew style of 21
The that for Young Men. 21
The Style of 22
The styl 6 6 6 6

\$6 SPRING OVERCOATS, At Evant', Nos. 66 and 68 Falton et.

\$6 SPRING OVERCOATS, At Evals', Nos 66 and 68 Fulton st.

\$6 SPRING OVERCOATS, At Evans', Nos. 65 and 63 Fulton-st.

\$6 SPRING OVERCOATS, At Evass', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-et. \$6 SPRING OVERCOATS, At Evans', Nos 66 and 68 Fulton st.

\$6 SPRING OVERCOATS, At Evans', Nov. 66 and 68 Falton et

\$6 SPRING OVERCOATS, At Evans', Nos 66 and 68 Fulton et

\$6 SPRING OVERCOATS, At Evans', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

\$6 SPRING OVERCOATS, At EVANS', Nos. 96 and 68 Falton #.

\$6 SPRING OVERCOATS, At Evans', Nos. 66 and 68 Folion at HATTERS' PLUSH, BRIM SATIN and CLOTH.

Tirs and Silves, new and elegant designs.
FRENCH Skyvess of the most approved manufacture.
Jaransen Llatenses, superior finish and color, by the done
or out to order. RORERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

BALLOU'S Improved French Yoke SHIRTS-LADIES' FASHIONS.-Ladies, Misses and Boys,

wishing Gatters, Shoes, Slippers, &c., of choice quality and res-sonable in price substantia in material—who deal with Cax-TREEL (No. 813 Brosdway) once, always return, being highly pleased with one who deals so just and honorably.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
Warrante free from Damphees.
B. G. Wilder E. Co.
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Deynt., New-York

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use." - [N.Y. Tribone.
"We prefer them for family use." - [N.Y. Tribone.
"They are the favorities for families." - [N.Y. Tribose.
Office, No. 566 Broadway, New York.

SEWING MACHINES. - All persons who have been induced to buy SEWING MACHINES which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that SINGER'S MACHINES DEVER fall to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these machines.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 456 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. The invisions increase in the demand for these samirable machines—it has trabled within four months—indicates the revirue property of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

1. Historia & Co., No. 456 Breadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. The new Family Sewing MacHines at \$50 and \$75 are stiracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES. No. 485 Broadway, New-York, No. 162 Fulton St., Brooklys.

FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c., Sold at Reduced Paices,
On account of removing to No. 823 Broadway.
H. Dardonville, No. 445 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS in the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curitus,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
For sale by Druggists and Performers.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,

UPON AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE,

Can be seen at

BARTLETT & LESLEY'S No. 380 Broadway.

FRENCH GAS FIXTURES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The subscriber previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, effers his stock at a LIBERAL DISCOURT.

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND SAFES. AT GREAT BARBAINS.

Also, a large assortment of the celebrated Wilder Patent Barss at reduced prices, on account of removal. Depot No. 122

Water, near Wall-st, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS FOR CHILDREN. AQUARIAS! AQUARIAS!

Centaining all kinds of Fishes, sporting about in their natural

B. GREENWOOD,

Aquaria Depot, No. 52 Fulton-at, corner of Chiff st.

WINDOW SHADES, ENGLISH AND GREMAN DAMANNS,
GILT CONNICES, TANSLES, &c...
20 PER GENT LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES,
Wholesale and Betail at

BRUSSELS CARPETS 75 CENTS PER YARD.

A NEW ARTICLE.

CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS,
WARRANTED for toolors.
WARRANTED for colors.
WARRANTED to look as well as any other Brussels.

WARRATED to look as well as any other to the consumer the Warrate to be 50 per cent observer to the consumer the Any other carpet. Call and see them. Price 6; any other carpet. Call and see them. Price 6; Co. 50. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel TREES AND PLANTS.-PARSONS & Co. are sending from their Numery, at Flushing, L. I., FRUIT and O. BAMERTAL TREES, EVERGRIENS, FLOWERING SHRUES, ROSE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, of the choicest valieties, and

thrifty, vigorous growth.

Catalogues furnished on application at No. 179 Broadway, and goods delivered at Fulton Market Wherf, free of charge.

A NEW ARTICLE

PRALOS & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and chespest article for the Hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing aver offered to the public. Sold at Nos 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by ell drugstets and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 56 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Prision & Son's Cocciss. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH!

What is it? How Cured!

Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be carred. It is simply a chroule irritation, and often cules gement of follicles and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, taking the massi cavider frontal situace, and posteriors nares, and cometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this, result tightness and often vertice of the head, obstructed ness, or a profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, massi voice, and often impaired hearing and faste.

mineus, loss of smell, masal voice, and often impaired hearing and faste.

The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal it ject ons and lubalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthines. Yet, Humphary's Caraban Bergellic, a simple Sugar Pill, taken two or three himse per day, promptly cures the midser case, curreat once all co ds in the least, and radically cures, by persevering use, the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of bundreds.

Price, with full directions, 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full ret of Humphary's Homeorathic Specifics, with book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, 52; do in plain case, 64; Family case of 13 bears and book \$2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mell or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

No. 56? Broadway, New-York.

WHO INVENTED THE SEWING MACHINE!

WHO INVENTED THE SEWING-MACHINE!

TRACY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS made to order at the Saint and Collan Darot, Nos 27 and 29 Williams.
one door north of Maiden lane; also, as anortment on band at
wrolesale or retail (as well as Man's Funnisming Goods), all of
which are sold at low priors.

Geo. M. Tancy, Agent

CALL AND SEE IT. PRINCE'S PROTERN FOUNTAIN PEN will give satisfaction to the most fastidious penusas. None use but approve. All styles of Pens, Pencils, and Hard-Rubber Goods for sale at No. 257 Breadway, opposite the Park. RUPTURE CURED—By MARSH & Co.'S RADI-cal CURE TRUSS. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for various viles, Surporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vasey et., Astor House, N. Y Ledies' Strate rooms, and female attendant. ROGERS & RAYMOND'S

One Price and No Deviation.

One Price and No Deviation.

Our stock of Box' CLOTHING for the present session is all

tracting Fractive Custom
from all quarters, for the following reasons: First, it comprises
a greater
Variety or New Styles
than any other for the city. Second, the materials having been
purchased before the late advance in Counting Faorica,
it can be

purchased before the iste advance in Conting Fabrica, it can be Affording Christian to the Affording Christian than any other stuck of equal breaty and excellence now in the market. Third, every atticle to marked at its Lowerst cash frick; thus placing all buyers, whether good judges of Clothing or not, in the same level. The WRILL KNOWN REFURSION of the firm, its immense business, and the system of equity and fairness which have ever governed its dealings, are Solite Guranavities of the stelling qualities of its Ol thing, and of the reliability of the stelling qualities of its Ol thing, and of the reliability of the stelling qualities of its Ol thing, and of the reliability of the stelling and its of the internet put forth in its advertisements.

The Course Department.

The Course of Content will be found equal to measure in the city, while the changes are extremely moderate.

Comer of Fulton and Nassansta.

THE "OLD DOMINION"

COFFEE AND TEA POTS Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by ARTHUS, BUSKHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally E. P. Torrey, No. 9 Platt st., Trade Agent for the City of New-York.

SUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C -WM. R PRINCE & Co., Flushing. Palled catalogue grati-at Fowers & Wells, No. 508 Broadway. N. B.-10,000 splendid Norway Spaces at very low rates.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- How painful and patiently orne are the mainties peculiar to the gentler sex. These Pillio ectly atimulate the system and restore all functional derang-ments to health. Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden into, N. Y.

SUDDEN CHANGES .- The sudden change of the reafter will be productive of much sixtness, unless BRAND-BRID's FILLS are used. Those who rely upon them do not resp p n s holden read. Recent coughs are at once cure by em. Principal office No 191 Canal at Price 25 cents a box. FRENCH IMPORTED BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS out received from the most celebrated makers in Pari EUGINE FRERIS, BOOTMAKER, NO. 62 Nassaust.

DON'T BE FRIGHTENED .- Folks fancy that be cause KNox makes an elegant, fashionable and stylish Hart his charges must recessarily be high. This is not so, He seells his bands mest and best Harts at \$4. Make your Spring purchases at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Futurest.

To Consemptives .- Statistics show that from To CONSEMPTHES.—Statistics show that it or 12to 15 persons die of Consumption weekly in this city, but no one half of that number of cases would be reported if invalid would one William's Compound or Con Liver Oil at 11th. For rale by ALEXANDER B. WILLON, Chemist, No. 16 Court M., Beston; by J. Milliade, No. 183 Broadway, New York; in Philadelphia by T. W. Djott & Son. CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES,

cannot be surpassed by any in the whole world. They stand us approachable. Wholesale and retail and the tye applied in paralle by a set of experienced artists at any board day or events. Manufactory, No. 6 Astor House. Copy address.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS—

Be careful to avoid imitations of "Lea & Perrius" Won Crateshiller Sauch."

Genuloe for sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiters.

Joint Dinnean & Sons, Sile Arents.

New-Mork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for bis good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Susiness letters for THE TRIBURE Office should in all cases be addressed to House E Greeney & Co.

As an indication of the general revival of business we are glad to be able to state that our receipts from Advertising during the months of January, February and March, 1859, were nearly double what they were during the corresponding months of last year, and largely in advance of those of any previous three morths.

Our Mercantile Advertiser.

The next number of our MERCASTILE ADVER-TISER Will be issued on Monday, April 11. It will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the Mercantile Public, and will contain a Review of the Markets since our last issue, a carefully prepared statement of the Prices Current of all leading articles of Merchaudise; also, a Full Report of the Stock and Money Markets, together with such other items of Commer cial Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to the 50,000 Merchants to whom it is sent.

We aim to make THE ADVERTISER a welcome and valuable visitor to its readers, furnishing them reliable reports of all the important commercial transactions of each month, and serving as a Directory to the Best Business Houses and Manufactories in our country; while to Wholesalers, Jobbers, Manufacturers, and all who have Goods and Wares to dispose of throughout the regular channels of trade, we believe no medium of equal value can be found.

The April Number of THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER will be sent, prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants, selected from the Agency Books of Mesers. McKillor & Woon, with a view to the near-by trade. The entire expense will be paid

Price, #1 per line for space occupied; Advertisements displayed to suit Advertisers. HORACE GREELEY & Co. New-York, April 2, 1859.

We desire to return thanks to those Members of Congress who have kept us liberally supplied with documents during the late session of Coogress. We know that we are thus indebted to WILLIAM H. SEWARD, PRESTON KING, JAMES DIXON, HENRY WILSON, SCHUYLFR COLFAX, HORACE F. CLARK, JOHN SHEEMAN, JOHN COCHEANE, JOHN B. HASKIN, CLASSES COCHEANE, and we doubtless are to some others, whose names we do not at this moment recall. We beg them all to believe that their favors are gratefully remembered.

The mails for Europe, via Southsmpton and Havre, by the United States steamer Arago, will close to-day at 104 o'clock a, m.

The Charleston Courier has a special dispatch from Washington, affirming that the President is in exclusive possession of the news that war has commenced in Europe. This statement stands sorely in need of confirmation.

There is commotion in the City Hall, and wrath is aroused among the Aldermen. They held a Special meeting last evening to protest against the bill now in the Assembly altering some of the existing Charter provisions. No less than nine Aldermen propose to rush desperately to Albany to est. drink, and remonstrate-not against the thousanddollar salary, but against the abridgement of the power they have so much abused. A strong effort was made to get a meeting of the Councilmen to concur in this movement, but as this Board lose nothing by the bill they did not find it convenient

to have a querum. In our legal reports is a very full statement of the facts of a case recently heard before United States Commissioner Betts, and decided by him in an opinion, which also we print in full. It is a case of fraud upon the General Government-not willfully perpetrated in this instance, it would seem -but indicative of the manner in which business is done by men in official stations. The defendant was tried, and held to bail in \$10,000, for making false vouchers, which he presented to the Secretary of the Interior for payment, covering alleged expenditures in the construction of the El Paso and Fort Yums wagor-road. The amounts involved in this case are not large, but it seems that a large portion of the vouchers for expenditures in this expedition, which amount in all to \$200,000, have been forged in whole or in part. The case is instructive.

SPRING PASHIONS
FOR
BOYS AND YOUTHS.
Large and Varied Stock.

Treasury at Albany. This bill ought most decidedly not to pass. The funds are perfectly safe where they are, being invested, according to the directions of the Court in each case, either on bond and mortgage, or in the Trust Companies. The interest is regularly paid to the proper persons, and the whole business is transacted conveniently and economically under the direct oversight of the judicial authorities. And, what is of great consequence, the Tressurer, through whom it is transacted, is accessible to all the parties; he lives in their vicinity; they can see him at any time; and they can go and re-

the Supreme Court and other tribunals in behalf of

minors, widows and parties to suits, by the

County Treasurers of the State, to the State

ceive their psyments themselves. But if the money and securities are transferred to Albany, these parties, many of them widows and orphans, are deprived of this advantage, and will be compelled to employ agents to do what they now do for themselves. We can see no good in this measure to belance the evil it is sure to produce; and we trust

CONNECTICUT.

the Legislature will reject it.

The Annual Election in Connecticut takes place on Monday. We anticipate a stormy day; but that will do less mischlef this year than it did or would have done at any former State Election. The People are pretty thoroughly aroused, and the vote will be the beaviest ever polled at a State Election in the Land of Steady Habits. The total poll last Spring was a few votes over Seventy Thousand, which we believe higher than that cast at any former State Election; and we predict that it will go Five Thousand higher on Monday should the day be fair, and Two or Three Thousand any how.

The Republican State Ticket had last year about Twenty five Hundred majority over all opponents, and we think cannot have less this year: we hope it will have more. To the Senate, the Republicans elected 15 members against 6; to the House, 143 against 90. We do not believe the Lecomptonites expect to overcome these majorities. Though they have fairly ransacked the State for raw material out of which to manufacture citizens, and have thus made a net gain of some Two Thousand, they know that they are in a minority; and will endeavor to trade off their worthless votes for Goverror, &c., for Republican votes for Congressmen. We entreat every Republican to beware of this game, and sternly refuse any such dicker. Our State Ticket does not need any but Republican votes: our candidates for Congress cannot spare any. Even the strong HIId (New-London) District, which could give not less than Fifteen Hundred Republican majority, is so distracted by personal subition as to render it, not exactly doubtfol, but hard fought. Mr. Dean's name is used in his absence from the country) to draw off votes from Mr. Burnham, and thus help the Sham Democracy. Mr. Perkins, who was also a competitor for the Republican nomination, is now stumping against the Republican nominee, and urging his hearers to vote for the tool of the Slavery Extensionists! Here is a frankness of apostasy, a glorying in shame, which is less contemptible than a twaddling course. Mr. Perkins suspects that Mr. Burnham is not a man of principle; whereupon he proceeds to show that he himself never had any. He is afraid Mr. Burnham is not a good Protectionist; whereupon he does his best to secure a South Carolina triumph in Connecticut, and thus throw the Speakership and the Committees into the hands of the deadly, avowed implacable adversaries of Protection. In short, Mr. Perkins, disappointed and alienated by the nomination of Mr. Burnham to a post coveted by himself, has gone over to the Slave Democracy. There, we presume, he will remain. The Republicans can carry the District in spite of his defection. It cave nearly Two Thousand Republican majority

The 1st (Hartford and Tolland) District is close. and Mr. Clark's ungrateful and unworthy defection has involved it in some doubt; but we confidently lock for Mr. Loomis's election. It gave nearly Three Hundred Republican plurality last year. Hundred advantage to the Sham Democracy, they

cannot succeed. The Hd (New-Haven and Middlesex) is close and very doubtful. Mr. Arnold carried it two years ago by 497 majority, which was last year reduced on Governor to 60. The new naturalizations will probably raise this to Four or Five Hundred; but the new native voters will nearly or quite overbalance this, leaving the issue to be decided by the zeal and efficiency of the rival parties respectively in bringing out their vote. We believe there will be at least One Thousand voters this year who were remies last year, and that a very large majority of these are Republicans. The District is close and doubtful, but we hope for Mr. Woodruff's election by a small majority. It will take Ten Thousand votes to beat him, and the Sham Democracy of that District never yet polled, nor could poll that

The 1Vth (Fairfield and Litchfield) District is close, but we think not doubtful. Here reside Bishop and Wirslow, chief purse-bearers of the Shams, and the latter is paying for being beaten as Lieut. Governor a price enormously disproportioned to the value of the honor. Col. Bishop also "shells out" liberally, and canvasses with perfect desperation, but Lecompton hangs around his neck like a millstone, and cannot be shaken off. He is plausible, fluent and personally popular; but he cannot explain away the facts that he voted to let Kansas come into the Union as a Slave State with Forty to Sixty Thousand inhabitants, and to exclude her should she reject the Lecompton Constitution and present a Free one instead, until she should show by official census a population of at least 93,340. He cannot deny that he has since voted to admit Oregon with an indefinite population, estimated by her leading journal at 47,000, and certainly not equal to 60,000; her total vote last year having been 10,105, while that of Kansas was 13,089, or nearly 3,000 higher. Yet Slaveryhating Kaneas remains out of the Union, while Pro-Slavery Oregon, with at least twenty-five per cent. less population, is admitted; and the votes of Messrs. Bishop and Arnold were instantly and heartily given to commit and perpetuate this injustice.

Col. Bishop was formerly a Whig, and professes not to have renounced the principles of his old party. He proclaims himself an advocate of a specific, discriminating Tariff, yet votes for a Southern anti Protectionist for Speaker, who so constitutes the Committees that a Tariff bill cannot even be reported in season to be acted on by the House. He proclaims himself opposed to raising the Rates of Poetage, yet votes for Speaker so as to give the advocates of higher Postage complete control of A bill is row before the Legislature to transfer | the subject. He says be is for allowing the poor the keeping of all funds held under the order of man to occupy a quarter section of the Public Do-

main free of charge; yet he votes to place that party which is the deadly enemy of the Homestead bill, or any kind ed proposition, in power. If any bill to allot a quarter-section to each poor settler should by any chance get through the Pro-Slavery Senate, it would inevitably be vetoed by the Pro-Slavery President whom Mr. Bishop helped elect and is doing his utmost to sustain. But let us look one moment at Col. Bishop's

record on this great question: On the 19th of January last, a bill reported from Committee on Public Lands to revise and the re-

model the Preëmption laws, coming up in the House, Mr. Grow of Pa moved this addition thereto by way of amendment:

He it further exacted. That from and after the passage of this act no public land shall be exposed to sale by precisemation of the President, unless the same shall have been surveyed, and the return of such survey duly filed in the Land Office for ten years

The simple and single object and effect of this proposition was to give the actual settlers on our Public Lands ten years' start of the speculators in and monopolizers of those lands. As the laws are and have been, an actual settler is at best allowed two years' preëmption only; if he does not pay within that time-as very many absolutely cannotanybody who has \$200 may take his land from under his feet and his bouse from over his head, and turn him shelterless into the woods. Nav: when the lands are first surveyed ready for sale. they are put up at auction, and, if the settlers cannot then pay for his quarter section, any one who has money may turn him out of it. The effect of this is that settlers are compelled to arrange with speculators, and let the latter bid off and pay for their homes, which the settler may redeem if he can, paying thirty to fifty per cent. interest on the cost. Tens of thousands of worthy poor men have been eaten up by this usury, and compelled to strike out afresh into the wilderness and begin snew the hard task of hewing out a home. Mr. Grow's amendment, without divesting the Government of a dollar of revenue from the Public Lands, proposed to correct this great wrong, by letting each settler have ten years in which to buy and pay for his quarter-section, without being driven off by monopoly or eaten up by usury. This humane and wise amendment was carried (Feb. 20th, see Cong. Globe) by 97 to 82every Republican present voting for it, with sixteen Democrate, but Arnold of Connecticut voting No. and Bishop of Conn. dodging the vote, though he had just before voted. The ameadment being thus carried, Mr. Curry of Ala. moved to lay the bill on the table; and now Mr. Bishop turns up sgain voting with Arnold and the slaveholders to kill the bill. This was defeated-Yeas, 83; Nays, 95. The next question was on the engrossment of the bill, when Bishop dodged again, while Arneld more manfally voted with the slaveholders as before, and half a dozen members who had hitherto voted with the friends of the settlers were induced either to change or dodge, and the bill was killed: Year, 91: Nave, 95.

Thus stand Samuel Arnold and William D. Bishop on the record. The defeat of Mr. Grow's proposition dooms hundreds of thousands of poor set tlers to years of exhausting labor for the benefit of usurers and monepolists rather than that of their own families. It increases enormously the sum which the settlers must pay for their homes, without putting a penny of it into the Treasury. Is this according to the judgment and wish of those who live by their own labor in Connecticut? Let their votes answer!

PARAGUAY AND NICARAGEA. According to the latest accounts from the Para-

guay Expedition, Mr. Commissioner Bowlin has abandened his idea of proceeding to Assumption, the capital of Paragusy, there to negotiate. It is stated that, on reaching the port of Itapus, he was stopped, and informed of a law which prohibited any armed vessel from ascending the River Paraguay. While he was in parley with the commander of the fort, certain Paraguayan Commissioners arrived, who proposed to select as the seat of the conferences the neutral city of Corrientes, in the Argentine Republic, on the left bank of the Pa-River. Mr. Commissioner Bowlin could not but accept so reasonable a proposition, and it is said that an arrangement was entered into that the conferences should commence at Corrientes in thirty days. The reson of this delay does not appear. It is stated that in the mean time Mr. Bow lin has gone to Parana, considerably below Corrientes, and the rest of the Argentine Government. The Paraguayan Commissioners are stated to have expressed a great anxiety for a just, fair and peaceable arrangement with the United States, as the basis of which they suggested the reference to arbitration of any pecuniary claims which might be urged on behalf of citizens of the United States and the negotiation of a treaty with the United States similar to those already formed with France, England and Sardinia, If the matter is not brought to a satisfactory solution, it certainly will not be for want of a multitude of counselors, in which there is said to be safety. Beside our Mr. Bowlin and the Commissioners from Paraguay, and the Plenipotentiaries of Brazil and of the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics-all of whom bave gone to Assumption charged to use their best offices for a peaceful solution-it seems that M. Lefebre de Becour, the representative of France at La Plata, and also the Sardinian Chargé des Affaires, have gone to the Paragusyan capital to offer their advice and assistance. With so many anxious peacemakers to hold them, we trust that both Lopez and Bowlin will be able to control their angry passions, and to arrange the matter without any resort to arms.

However, in this world there is no rest either for the wicked or the righteous, and while this gleam of peace begins to show itself in the southern hemisphere, a dark cloud of war hovers sgain over Nicaragua. This cloud, indeed, is so threatening as, it is said, to cause Mr. Buchanan considerable disturbance, and in spite of the refusal of the last Congress to transfer to him the war-making power, so far as Central America was concerned, to threaten very prompt and very decided action. The story now is that the smooth and plausible Sir William Gore Ouseley, upon whom and his diplematic wife Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cass have been relying all along with so much trust and confidence to make all easy and comfortable in Nicaragua, has turned out no better than a deceitful traitor, and instead of being entirely devoted to the promotion of our interests, and especially the ratification of that famous Case Yrissarri Treaty, has, on the other hand, given all his thoughts to the promotion of the interests of those who sent him there; and, while

though that would seem to be a matter of little consequence, if it be true, as alleged, that the hardor of Grey town, which alone makes this Mosquito Protectorate of any consequence, is rapidly filling up. At the same time, while our Cass Yrissarri Treaty lies unratified, and not only unratified, but given over as dead, Sir William Gore Ouseley has already obtained that privilege of military interference for England which Mr. Cass so coveted, but which, to us, the Nicaraguan Government was unwilling to grant. Mcreover, the indefatigable Mr. Belly has actually arrived to commence operations on his canal, bringing fifty Frenchmen with him and expecting monthly installments of as many more. The Forts of Castillo and others on the Transit reute have been given up, it is said, for the accommodation of these Frenchmen, while the White steamers have been seized and the American fleg, which they bore pulled down. These White steamers are, we suppose, the old Transit steamers captured by the Costa Ricans during the war against Walker, and subsequently transferred. under some sort of an agreement, to the old canal company. If such is the case, it is quite possible that these steamers may have been seized because they were not paid for, or on account of some other failure in the agreement under which the transfer was made. As to pulling down the Amercan flag, we are a little puzzled to know what right they could have had to wear it. They might have been American vessels when they went out to Nicaragua, but, barring the effect upon their national character by their transfer from the high ess to the internal waters of Nicaragua, there is this additional difficulty in the way-they have since been captured by the Costa Ricans, which of course destroyed their American character; nor would the purchase back of the hulls by an American citizen make them American vessels, or

ive them any right to hoist the American flag. There is, however, an explanation given of the eizure of these steamers which would seem to furnish a full justification of it. Nicaragus has been or some time threatened with a new fillibuster inasion from San Francisco, a point upon which the Government would naturally feel a little restive, as William Walker originally came by that route. The United States ship Decatur having appeared off the Pacific coast, was, naturally enough, mistaken for a fillibuster. The President put troops in motion to present a landing, and, mindful what use had formerly been made of the vessels on the transit route orders were sent to the two which have alone survived the late troubles to anchor under the guns of Fort San Carlos. As the persons in charge of these vessels did not see fit to obey these orders, the authorities sent a file of soldiers to see that they were carried into execution.

As to M. Belly, in a letter written at Carthagens. and dated three days before he landed at Greytown, he expressly disclaims any political intrigues, any connection with any government, or any devotion to the particular interests of the Latin or any other race. He is not an enemy of any race, but of fillibusters of all races. He goes to Nicaragna n the interests of peace, commerce and civilization, to build a canal, and is not only willing but nxious to combine in the operation the assistance of all races and of all nations. This is not exactly the language of that great regenerator William Walker, but it seems at least quite as worthy of favorable regard. If M. Belly does not do Nicaragua any good he does not seem likely to do it any harm, which is more than can be said of some other adventurers thither.

MR. CHOATE ON RELIGION.

The Essex street Church, in the City of Boston, njoys the pastoral supervision of the Reverend Nehemiah Adams, and the distinguished confraternization of the Honorable Rufus Choate-a combination of felicities which hardly any ecclesiastical body of this age or of any country can boast. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Dr. Adams was held last Monday evening, and Mr. Choate made a beautiful speech upon the occasion, in which be principally advised the congregation to study the Greek and Roman languages, and by no rans, and not far below the mouth of the Paraguay means to abstain from the perusal of William hakespeare, anthor of Othello and other dramas, Passing into a consideration of the ministry of Dr. Adams, Mr. Choate declared that its chief charm for him had been that the Doctor had never preached anything but pure and undefiled religion, and had never hurt the feelings of the Honorable Mr. Choate, who said: Never in an introductory prayer, never in a bymn, occasionally or in the ordinary course of public worship selected, never by any illustration in any sermon, by any train of association, right or wrong, have I been carried back into the world that I had left." From this it will be seen how exceedingly Mr. Choate has enjoyed his religion, and how much the Church must have enjoyed him, and how perfectly serene everything must have been in Essex street. That is why the Rev. Nehemish Adams has been presented by his congregation with a piano valued at \$400; and with \$2,000 in hard cash, and "other valuable articles." In truth, Mr. Choate argues this matter with his usual profundity. Hear him ! The great concrete of practical politice, the workings of our special confederated system, the laws and conditions of our very artificial nationality, will he-the clergyman-permit me to inquire whether or not his deep studies, aliunde et dizerso intuitu, have enabled him to know anything at all of these !" That is to say, a clergyman may understand Shakespeare, and should understand Greek and Latin, but politics he cannot understand. "He will have learned from his Bible that the race of " man is of kindred blood," but cannot know how " far these glorious generalities are modified by civil society." Mr. Choate is clearly advancing. Some years ago

he discovered that the generalities of the Declaration of Independence are glittering, and now he has discovered that the generalities of the Holy Bible are glorious. In fact, if we understand him at all, he would cut off the clergyman from all interest in human affairs, from all direct interference with a government without which there could be no churches and no religion, from a judicions direction of the political sympathies and emotions of his parishioners, from all attempt to save them from passion and selfishness, and maintain a good conscience in their political relations. Now, Mr. Choate has read semething of history, as is quite evident from the countless historical illustrations which crowd his phrases; and he knows that in no age at all remarable for human progress or religious development, have piety and politics submitted to any such divorce as he proposes. If we would have our religion worth anything-have a practical he has left out of his treaty some clauses which he influence and decided value-we can no more did show Mr. Cass and Mr. Buchanan, he has got separate it from our politics than we can separate some others put in which he did not show them. Thus, the Mosquito Protectorate, which it was it from our domestic relations. If there be in the aid he intended to relinquish, remains as before, question of Slavery no moral element—if it be per-

fectly indifferent in the right of God whether we are humane, and fraternal, and benevolent, or the opposite, so we do but join the Church of the Rev. Dr. Adams-then Mr. Choate is right, and his pastor is right. But this is merely suggesting that in politics a man esonot do wrong. We have hardly reached that point; but we cannot, of course, keep pace with Mr. Choste. For it seems to us, that if politics have intruded into the pulpits of New-England, the intrusion has been strictly limited to matters of common morals. Be the discussion of there, we should be very sorry to have Mr. Choate disturbed; and we fancy that he will not be.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Washington, Friday, April 1, 1859.

It is well understood that the Cabinet to-day had under consideration the subject of Central American affairs. Advices from the commander of the Jamestown confirm the newspaper statements relative to the recent events in Nicaragua. Our Government has nothing from an official source later than the 25th of February, relative to the treaties, when that of Osseey, of commerce, navigation and transit, had been at fied, with an additional article to the effect that Nicaregua surrendered none of her rights over Mosquite. The Mosquito Treaty was at that time pending, and the Case-Yrissarri treaty had not been acted on. Our Government will secordingly await further reliable intelligence, before it can act decisively, so far as Great Britain is concerned. If it shall appear that Ouseley has transcerded or violated his instructions, a formal request will be made of England to disavow his acts, if she shall not do so voluntarily. It is thought, however, that she will carry out in good faith the understanding between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, relative to the settlement of the irritating questions growing out of the different interpretations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, nor is it improbable, should Nicaragua ratify all the British treaties and reject ours, that Minister Lamar will be withdrawn, and Gen. Jerez, the Nicaraguat Minister at Washington, he tendered his passorts. Such is the position of the question, according to the best available information, but much deperds on the character of future official advices from Nicaragua. Our vessels will, it is said, be concentrated at the most exposed points for the protection of the persons and property f American citizens within their reach. To proceed to the interior of the country would be an act of war, which will not be committed, but there is no doubt, from what has recently transpired, that the President will exert to the utmost extent all the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws.

Minister Be win writes hopefully of satisfactorily aranging the difficulties with Paraguay. The failure of the arrival at Annapolis of the Caro-

cos, with Lord Lyons, excites additional fears for his esfety. A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says The Course contains a telegram from Washington, that war in Europe has setually commerced, and that George Sanders had brought a dispatch to that effect to the President. Mr. Miles, Member of Congress from

Charleston, telegraphed back that Lord Napier knew nothing about the truth of the report. The Courier, however fails to be convinced. The Navy Department has named the new thirdlass steamers as follows: That at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, "The Mobican;" at Boston, "Narraganset;" at Brooklyn, "The Iroqueis;" the large

at Pensacola, "The Seminole;" at Mare Island, California. " The Saginaw." From official advices received to day, it appears that the steam-frigate Minnesota reached Bombay on the 16th of January, having on board ex-Minister Reed, who left on the 25th for Suez. The frigate had visited Singapore and Penang, and several ports in Ceylon. She occasioned expressions of susprise and admiration, as she has ever done in the Esst. In a few days she was to leave for Muscat, in Arabia, and

one at Philadelphia, "The Wyoming," and the small one "The Pawnee;" at Norfolk, "The Dacotab;"

passing from there to the Cape of Good Hope. She would probably touch at Zanzibar. A letter from the commander of the United States rigate Savannah, dated Vera Cruz, March 11, confirms the former reports of the defeat of Miramon and he success of the Constitutionalists in the interior.

and their march on the City of Mexico. It is probable that ex-Senator Jones will withdraw lination of the Bozota mission.

There are at least twenty applicants for the vacant Commissionerships of Patents and of Indian Affairs, but the appointments will probably not be made for a

week to come. The Union of to-day has an apparently semi-official article on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, saying the Prosident has never changed his policy concerning it; that the American construction will be substantially carried into effect; that the Mosquito Protectorate and the Bay Islands will, no doubt, be surrendered by Great Britain to Nicaragua and Honduras respectivey; that the substance of Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley's nstructions has been communicated to this Government only through Lord Napier; that it has full faith in the loyalty of the British Government; and that, if Sir Gore Onseley has exceeded his instructions in say particular, he will no doubt be called to rigid account.

A Murderer Sentenced to Death. Henry Duvall, convicted of the murder of Christian Fisher, in the Western section of this city, a few months since, has been this morning sentenced to death. This makes five persons under the death sen-

From Albany. Vischer Ten Eyck has been nominated for Police Commissioner under the new law, by the Republissus, and has been indered by the Americans. The bal-ance of the city ticket will be Union.

tence now in the city jail.

Fire at Long Branch.

LINE BRANCH, N. J., Friday, April 1, 1859.

A barn, containing one horse, three wagons, a quantity of hay, &c., belonging to Mr. Henry Wordell, near this places was entirely consumed by fire this merring.

this morning. Fire in Newark.

Fire in Newark.

Newark, Friday, April 1, 1859.

A portion of a large factory at the corner of Lawrence and Mechanic streets, in this city, owned by Crane & Kilbourne and occupied by Mesers. Frazes, eilver-platers: H. M. Cortis, last maker; the Perry Patent Arms Company, and others, was destroyed by fire at about 1 o'clock this morning. Loss \$3,000, and insured \$2,000.

A stable in the rear of the Union Hotel was set on

A stable in the rear of the Union Hotel was set on fire Wednesday night and destroyed.

The journeymen cordwainers have established a list of prices for employers, making an advance of six cents on a dollar in their wages.

The jewelers are holding meetings to raise the prices of their labor.

A cane, made from the tiller of the slave ship L'Amitad, was presented to the Hon. J. R. Giddings, in this city, on Wednesday evening.

RED BANK, Friday, April 1, 1859.

The country seat of Dr J. Leathe of New-York
City, situated about one mile from Red Bank, was entirely destroyed by a supposed incendiary for last

tirely destroyed by a supposed incendiary fire last night. Loss about \$3,000; no insurance. The Norfolk Quarantine.

THE BRIG GEORGE WASHINGTON.
NORFOLK, Thursday, March 31, 1859.
Our quarantine regulations go into effect to-morrow.
This is one month earlier than usual.
One hundred and thirty bales of cotton, from the brig George Washington, seahore on Curritack Beach, have reached here.